The Latter-Day Saints'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

HE THAT HATH AN EAR, LET HIM HEAR WHAT THE SPIRIT SAITH UNTO THE CHURCHES.—*Rev.* ii. 7.

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SEVENTH GENERAL EPISTLE OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS,

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE VALLEY, TO THE SAINTS SCATTERED THROUHOUT THE EARTH, GREETING:—

Beloved brethren—Since the date of our last Epistle, of Sept. 22nd, many things have transpired to cheer our hearts, and encourage the labours of the faithful; and we improve the present moment in presenting our annual salutations to you, that you may be conversant with the welfare of Zion, and rejoice in all her rejoicings.

The past winter has been one of unusual mildness in these valleys, insomuch that our flocks and herds, so far as they have been free to range, have fed sumptuously, needing no hay: much wheat has been sown, and at an earlier date than is common in this country; and many buildings have been erected, or finished, since the usual time of closing fall business.

The first "bent" of our New Tabernacle was raised on the 21st of Nov., and the whole shingled and enclosed Jan. 16th, one hundred and twenty-six feet in length, and sixty-four in breadth, with three feet walls, the whole in one entire arch sprung from the base. The pulpit is situated near the centre of the west wall, to be entered by an anti-court or vestry; the slips are ascending on three sides from the pulpit, so that the prospect for all is equal; and about 2,200 can be pleasantly accommodated; the whole completed and dedicated on the 6th inst., it being the opening of the General Conference; and never were the Saints of Latter-days so conveniently and numerously assembled on any previous occasion.

A considerable portion of the earth has been excavated, ready for the reception of the wall around the Temple Block, and many stones are on the ground. The brethren generally have been prompt in paying in one-tenth of their property according to their vote of last September Conference; and never before has the Lord's storehouse been so well supplied with wheat, meat, butter, eggs, vegetables, and other useful articles, and His pasture with cattle, as at the present time.

There has been very little cash in circulation among us the past year, it having been previously vended in foreign goods, which were necessary for our comfort; but of late, the want of cash to purchase importations, has induced the people to enter into domestic manufactures as fast as possible. A small woollen factory in this valley, commenced last year, is expected to go into operation about midsummer; and another in Utah Valley will be ready for this year's wool. Many hand-wheels and looms have been in operation in families, and several thousand yards of cloth have been manufactured, beside carpets, mits, stockings, &c.

Beside the Deseret pottery in this city,

another is open at Provo, in Utah county, and another is expected to commence this summer at Fillmore, in Millard county. A machine for manufacturing combs is nearly ready for operation. There is a nail factory in operation in Iron county, another in San Pete, and another building in this city. Building has been materially hindered for want of nails hitherto, which we trust will soon be prevented by the use of domestic machinery. Most of the principal settlements are comfortably supplied with flouring mills, and where there is a deficiency, mills are building. The number of saw-mills is increasing. The country is supplied with wooden bowls from a factory at Provo.

Tanneries have been commenced at most of the principal settlements, and at some two or three; and, after another season for peeling bark, the prospect will be good for a supply of domestic leather.

The iron ore at Coal creek, in Iron county, has been tested, and proved to be of an excellent quality, though but little has been done for want of coal, an abundance of which is on the mountain near by, but inaccessible to teams, until a road can be made, for which there have been some public appropriations.

The *Deseret News*, which was suspended for lack of paper, commenced its second Volume, November 15th, on an enlarged sheet, and has exerted a salutary influence on the subject of domestic manufactures; and there is a general exertion among the people to produce the various articles needed for their consumption; and chairs, tables, stands, pails, tubs, barrels, knives, and many other useful articles, are becoming more common in our markets.

The Territorial Legislature assembled in this city on the 22nd of September, and after a short session, having located the seat of government at Fillmore city, in Millard county, and appointing commissioners to select the site for the capitol, &c., adjourned to the first Monday in January, when they re-assembled, and after enacting many general laws for the benefit of the territory, (which are now in press,) and memorializing Congress for appropriations for the construction of a national road, railway, and telegraph, from Missouri river to the Western coast; a road to run from north to south through the territory; for a hospital and penitentiary; for establishing a mail-route from hence to San Diego; a weekly mail to the States; a distributing post-office; and other great public improvements, adjourned on the 14th of February.

President Orson Hyde left this city for Kanesville, on the 23rd September; Ezra T. Benson followed the next day for the same place, accompanied by Elder J. M. Grant for Washington, and Samuel W. Richards, and others mentioned in our last, for England, Germany, &c.

September 25th, 1500 lbs. of sugar-beet seed was received from Elder Taylor, in France; and we learn that the machinery for sugar and woollen factories, before referred to, are at Kanesville, and will be here this season.

Elder Orson Pratt arrived on the 4th of October from England, bringing with him an excellent telescope, microscope, globes, chemical tests, and mineralogical specimens; all of which are most valuable acquisitions in promoting scientific research. The books of the Utah Library have been unpacked, and found in good order, great variety, and of a choice selection. The September Conference, which was adjourned to the 6th of October, was held, and closed on that day.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the capitol at Fillmore, left this city October 21st, accompanied by brothers Young, Kimball, and others, who visited Fillmore, Manti, Nephi, Provo, and other places, and returned November 7th. The Legislature accepted the report of the commissioners, confirmed the location of the site for the public buildings at Fillmore, 38 deg. 58m. 40s. N. L.; 4,789 feet altitude; and men are engaged for their erection. The Legislature will continue to meet at this city, till the new capitol is prepared for their reception, having purchased the Council House for that purpose.

The last company of the emigrating Saints arrived October 24th. The mountains and table lands were covered with snow, for the first time, last fall, November 10th, followed the next day by the severest gale of wind ever known in our Valley, where but little snow has fallen during the winter, and that remained but a short time. Schools have been common in the various wards and districts, and well attended. The parent school has been continued under the tuition of Chancellor Spencer and others. Professor Pratt has given a course of

lectures on astronomy, and every exertion possible has been made for the promotion of the arts and sciences.

But one mail has been received from Oregon since last fall, and that on the 10th inst. The November mail from Sacramento was cut off and lost, and the carriers doubtless killed by the Indians of Mary's river, though the body of Mr. Woodward has been found thirty miles beyond Bear river. No mail had been received from the States since the one which left Independence on the 1st of December, until the 3d inst.; consequently we have been poorly advised of the state of foreign missions. From last accounts we may reasonably suppose that Elders John Taylor, and F. D. Richards are on their way home; Elder Erastus Snow in Denmark; and Elder Lorenzo Snow is at Calcutta, (where missions have been established the past year,) expecting to return by the Pacific. The work was prospering in France, England, Switzerland, Denmark, Germany, and all places around, so far as the Gospel had been preached; and in many places great opposition has been manifest, which proves that Satan is not bound; and the Book of Mormon had been translated in Welsh, French, Danish, and probably before this into German, and Italian; and is acquiring a general circulation.

The only intelligence from the West, of late, was by the Sacramento mail of February, containing but little information of any kind; yet we were pleased to learn that Elder P. P. Pratt arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, in November, accompanied by Elder Rufus Allen; that he had commenced forming acquaintance, and was preparing to proclaim the Gospel. It was reported that Elders Hawkins, Cannon, and Farrar, had baptized upwards of 400 at the Sandwich Islands, previous to the 20th of November. Elder Woodbury was at the Islands at that time; and several Elders had called there on their way to the Society Isles. We have not heard from Elder Addison Pratt since September 13th. Elders A. Lyman and C. C. Rich were on the western coast, having established a settlement at San Bernardino, Los Angelos county, California; but we have few particulars concerning them or their settlement, their principal letters having miscarried, or not arrived. Elders John Murdoch and Charles W. Wandell, are supposed to be at Sidney, New South Wales.

The new year, the 1st of January, 1852, was ushered in as a day of humiliation, praise, and thanksgiving, by proclamation of Governor Young; and thus far the year has never been equalled by the Saints in their willingness to pay their tithing, and to do as they are counselled; and joy of heart, through a greater flow of the good Spirit unto them, has been made manifest, in a manner not to be mistaken, that when the children of the kingdom do their duty, God is ready to fulfil His promises unto them, and pour them out blessings until there is no room to receive.

Notwithstanding the spacious Tabernacle we occupied at Conference, many hundreds waiting without, could gain no admission, and all felt the necessity of a larger building; yet all was peace, union, love; and the Holy Ghost appeared to have the Presidency in every heart. Brigham Young was sustained by the unanimous vote of the Conference, as the President, Prophet, Seer, and Revelator of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in all the earth, and Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards as his counsellors, and the authorities of the Church generally, as hitherto organized, were sustained in like manner.

Conference continued until Sunday, 11th inst., and much of the time was spent in teaching, and revealing things new and old; and the hearts of the Saints were filled with joy, praise, and thanksgiving. The report of the financial affairs of the Church, by the Trustee in trust, showed that, from the commencement of tithing in the Valley, on the 6th of November, 1848, to March 27th, 1852, there had been received at the office, on tithing, mostly in property,

	dol.	c.
valued at	244,747	03
Received in loans, and from other sources.....	145,513	78
Total	390,260	81

Expended, during the same time, on council-house, store-house, stores rented, old bowery, blacksmith's, carpenter's, and paint shops, Church-barn, Tabernacle, Bath house, trench round Temple lot, railroad, farms, city lots, paper factory, pottery,

water ditches, the poor, houses for Elders on missions, superintendents, clerks, public labour, grain, hay, provisions, assisting emigrants, cattle lost by Indians and wolves, stationery, &c...	353,765	69
	36,495	12
Now on hand in grain, vegetables, merchandize, cut stone, lumber, shingles, printing press, obligations, horses, mules, and stock of various kinds	74,512	50
From which take	36,495	12
Leaves a credit of.....	38,017	38

Profits to the Church, in the management of the funds.

It appeared also, that the Trustee in trust, was responsible for some cash liabilities, for glass, nails, clothing, and various articles of merchandise, which were necessary to rear the public buildings, and sustain the public hands, which cost cash; that little had been received in cash, and though there was abundance of property on hand to pay all the debts, leaving a handsome surplus, yet that property could not be immediately converted into cash; and as the merchants were wishing stock to drive to California, it was proposed that those having extra oxen, horses, or mules, should bring them to the tithing office, to help liquidate the cash debts of the Trustee.

The proposition met with a warm response from the Conference, and many cattle have already been received; and if others do as some have done, which we doubt not, old debts will be cancelled, and a handsome sum will remain in the hands of the trustee, to prosecute the public works this season; it is contemplated that we shall be ready to commence the Temple next spring; and that fonts and other preparations will be made ready the present season on the Temple block; but cash will be wanted from all who have, to purchase such articles as demand cash, and such as cannot be produced in the valley. We hear a good account from the Saints in England, and trust they will continue in good works, and others follow their example.

The subject of the Saints walking over the prairies, with hand-carts and wheelbarrows, was presented to the Conference, when ninety-three brethren volunteered to go with teams and provisions to meet them, and assist them on their journey, as a free donation to the kingdom of God.

It was voted that Thomas Margetts and Alfred Smith take a mission to Italy; William Fotheringham to Calcutta; John C. Armstrong, Edward Bunker, David B. Dille, Samuel Glasgow, T. B. Broderick, John Dalling, John Barker, and George Fenn, on foreign missions, (probably to or through England.)

Edward Hunter was ordained presiding Bishop of the whole Church, who proposed Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball as his Counsellors, with the entire approbation of Conference.

Seth Taft, David Pettegrew, Abraham Hoagland, David Fullmer, and Daniel Spencer, were unanimously chosen assistant presiding Bishops. A few were disfellowshipped, and sixty-seven ordained to the Priesthood. The last day of the Conference, Sunday, P.M., was devoted to administering the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and social observations by the assembly; after which a contribution was called for the purpose of procuring the furniture for the communion service in the Tabernacle, when 149 dollars was presented in silver coin, besides several pounds of watch-cases, spoons, rings, and other silver ornaments. Conference adjourned to the 6th of October next. Also a Special Conference was appointed for the last Saturday in August, for the purpose of transacting business relative to the appointment of Elders on foreign missions.

And now, brethren, having given you a brief history of the situation of the Church in the Valley, which is altogether more prosperous than we could hitherto communicate, we have a word of counsel, which we hope you will give heed to, that you may become partakers of the rich blessings of Ephraim with us; and first, as far as possible, live in peace with all men, even as our last Conference agreed to cease all contentions and law-suits, one with another, and if possible with all men; when you are sick, call for the Elders, who will pray for you, anointing with oil and the laying on of hands; and nurse each other with herbs, and mild food; and if you do these things, in faith, and quit taking poisons, and poisonous medicines, which God never ordained for the use of men, you shall be blessed.

Sustain the government of the nation wherever you are, and speak well of it, for this is right, and the government has a right to expect it of you, so long as that government sustains you in your civil and religious liberty, in those rights which inherently belong to every person born on the earth; and if you are persecuted in your native land, and denied the privilege of worshipping the true God in spirit and in truth, flee to the land of Zion, to America—to the United States, where constitutional rights and freedom are not surpassed by any nation—where God saw fit, in these last days, to renew the dispensation of salvation, by revelations from the heavens, and where all, by the constitution and laws of the land, when executed in righteousness, are protected in all the civil and religious freedom that man is capable of enjoying on earth; and our national institutions will never fail, unless it be through the wickedness of the people, and the designs of evil men in brief authority; for those rights were ordained of God on this land, for the establishment of the principles of truth on the earth; and our national organization originated in the heavens.

Let all the Elders of Israel sound the trumpet of salvation with a loud voice, knowing that the time is short, in which a great work is to be done; and fear not what men can do, who can only kill the body: but fear God, who will destroy the souls of the fearful and the apostate in hell.

If the Saints have more gold and silver than they need to bring all the poor, bring it along with you; but help one another—do as you would be done unto, and not leave the poor to perish at home or by the way. Those in the Western Islands, New Holland, the East Indies, and the warm climates generally, will do well to come to San Diego, in California, and receive the instructions of the Apostles or Presidency at San Bernardino; while those of England, and Northern Europe will do well to take a more northern route, by New Orleans, Kanesville, and the South Pass; and when you come, bring models of the most approved machinery for manufacturing all useful articles ever wanted by man, and choice seeds of all kinds. The world is full of labor-saving machinery; and models thereof, with such articles needed in the manufactory of the machinery, as cannot be obtained here, will be worth more to the Saints than their weight in gold and silver.

Finally, brethren, fear God; work righteousness; and come home speedily. Prepare, against another season, to come by tens of thousands; and think not that your way is going to be opened to come in chariots, feasting on the fat of all lands. We have been willing to live on bread and water, and many times very little bread too, for years, that we might search out and plant the Saints in a goodly land. This we have accomplished, through the blessing of our Heavenly Father; and we now invite you to a feast of fat things, to a land that will supply all your wants, with reasonable labor; therefore, let all who can procure a bit of bread, and one garment on their back, be assured there is water plenty and pure by the way, and doubt no longer, but come next year to the place of gathering, even in flocks, as doves fly to their windows before a storm.

When a people, or individuals, hear the Gospel, obey its first principles, are baptized for the remission of their sins, and receive the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands, it is time for them to gather, without delay, to Zion; unless their Presidency shall call on them to tarry and preach the Gospel to those who have not heard it; and generally, the longer they wait the more difficult it will be for them to come home; for he who has an opportunity to gather, and does not improve it, will be afflicted by the devil.

When Jesus was on the earth, he said to his people, "How oft would I have gathered you, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, but ye would not; therefore, behold, your house is left unto you desolate." And if the Saints of this dispensation do not listen to the call of the good Shepherd, and gather according to the holy commandment, the time is not far distant, when the representatives of the Saviour now on earth, may have occasion to say, as he said, "Your house is left unto you desolate;" for plagues, famine, pestilence, and death are beginning to circumscribe the earth; and where will safety be but in Zion—the land of God's appointing—the home of the Saints; a land choice in products and government above all other lands; therefore, we say unto you, Arise and come forth, and tarry not, for the great day of the Lord is at hand, and who shall abide His coming?

O Lord God of Abraham, our Father, pour out thy Spirit upon thy people, throughout the earth, even that Spirit which thou dost bestow upon thy servants; that all thy children may be obedient in all things, and speedily become one with us in the vallies of the mountains of Ephraim; that thy will may be done on earth as in the heavens; which we ask in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
WILLARD RICHARDS.

Great Salt Lake City,
April 18, 1854.

HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

(*Continued from page* 309.)

I wrote to N. E. Seaton, Esq., editor of the ——— as follows:—

Kirtland, Jannary 4th, 1833.

Mr. Editor,—Sir, Considering the liberal principles upon which your interesting and valuable paper is published, myself being a subscriber, and feeling a deep interest in the cause of Zion, and in the happiness of my brethren of mankind, I cheerfully take up my pen to contribute my mite at this very interesting and important period.

For some length of time I have been carefully viewing the state of things, as they now appear, throughout our Christian land; and have looked at it with feelings of the most painful anxiety, while upon one hand beholding the manifest withdrawal of God's Holy Spirit, and the veil of stupidity which seems to be drawn over the hearts of the people; and, upon the other hand, beholding the judgments of God that have swept, and are still sweeping hundreds and thousands of our race (and I fear unprepared) down to the shades of death. With this solemn and alarming fact before me, I am led to exclaim, "O that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night," &c.

I think that it is high time for a christian world to awake out of sleep, and cry mightily to that God, day and night, whose anger we have justly incurred. Are not these things a sufficient stimulant to arouse the faculties, and call forth the energies of every man, woman, and child that possesses feelings of sympathy for their fellows, or that is in any degree endeared to the budding cause of our glorious Lord? I leave an intelligent community to answer this important question, with a confession, that this is what has caused me to overlook my own inability, and expose my weakness to a learned world: but, trusting in that God who has said that these things are hid from the wise and prudent and revealed unto babes, I step forth into the field to tell you what the Lord is doing, and what you must do, to enjoy the smiles of your Saviour in these last days.

The time has at last arrived when the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob, has set His hand again the second time to recover the remnants of His people, which have been left from Assyria, and from Egypt, and from Pathros, &c., and from the islands of the sea, and with them to bring in the fulness of the Gentiles, and establish that covenant with them, which was promised when their sins should be taken away. See Romans xi, 25, 26, and 27, and also Jeremiah xxxi, 31, 32, and 33. This covenant has never been established with the house of Israel, nor with the house of Judah, for it requires two parties to make a covenant, and those two parties must be agreed, or no covenant can be made.

Christ, in the days of his flesh, proposed to make a covenant with them, but they rejected him and his proposals, and in consequence thereof, they were broken off, and no covenant was made with them at that time. But their unbelief has not rendered the promise of God of none effect: no, for there was another day limited in David, which was the day of His power; and then His people, *Israel*, should be a willing people;—and He would write His law in their hearts, and print it in their thoughts; their sins and their iniquities He would remember no more.

Thus after this chosen family had rejected Christ and his proposals, the heralds of salvation said to them, "Lo we turn unto the Gentiles;" and the Gentiles received the covenant, and were grafted in from whence the chosen family were broken off: but the Gentiles have not continued in the goodness of God, but have departed from the faith that was once delivered to the Saints, and have broken the covenant in which their fathers were established; (see Isaiah xxiv, 5,) and have become high-minded, and have not feared; therefore, but few of them will be gathered with the chosen family. Have

not the pride, high-mindedness, and unbelief of the Gentiles, provoked the Holy One of Israel to withdraw His Holy Spirit from them, and send forth His judgments to scourge them for their wickedness? This is certainly the case.

Christ said to his disciples, (Mark xvi, 17 and 18,) that these signs should follow them that believe:—"In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover;" and also, in connection with this, read 1st Corinthians, 12th chapter. By the foregoing testimonies, we may look at the Christian world and see the apostacy there has been from the apostolic platform; and who can look at this and not exclaim, in the language of Isaiah, "The earth is defiled under the inhabitants thereof, because they have transgressed the laws, changed the ordinances, and broken the everlasting covenant."

The plain fact is this, the power of God begins to fall upon the nations, and the light of the latter-day glory begins to break forth through the dark atmosphere of sectarian wickedness, and their iniquity rolls up into view, and the nations of the Gentiles are like the waves of the sea, casting up mire and dirt, or all in commotion, and they are hastily preparing to act the part allotted them, when the Lord rebukes the nations, when He shall rule them with a rod of iron, and break them in pieces like a potter's vessel. The Lord declared to His servants, some eighteen months since, that He was then withdrawing His Spirit from the earth; and we can see that such is the fact, for not only the Churches are dwindling away, but there are no conversions, or but very few: and this is not all, the governments of the earth are thrown into confusion and division; and DESTRUCTION, to the eye of the spiritual beholder, seems to be written by the finger of an invisible hand, in large capitals, upon almost every thing we behold.

And now what remains to be done, under circumstances like these? I will proceed to tell you what the Lord requires of all people, high and low, rich and poor, male and female, ministers and people, professors of religion and non-professors, in order that they may enjoy the Holy Spirit of God to a fulness, and escape the judgments of God, which are almost ready to burst upon the nations of the earth. Repent of all your sins, and be baptized in water for the remission of them, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, and receive the ordinance of the laying on of the hands of him who is ordained and sealed unto this power, that ye may receive the Holy Spirit of God; and this is according to the Holy Scriptures, and the Book of Mormon; and the only way that man can enter into the celestial kingdom. These are the requisitions of the new covenant, or first principles of the Gospel of Christ: then "Add to your faith, virtue; and to virtue, knowledge; and to knowledge, temperance; and to temperance, patience; and to patience, brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness, charity, (or love); and if these things be in you, and abound, they make you to be neither barren, nor unfruitful, in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ."

The Book of Mormon is a record of the forefathers of our western tribes of Indians; having been found through the ministration of an holy angel, and translated into our own language by the gift and power of God, after having been hid up in the earth for the last fourteen hundred years, containing the word of God which was delivered unto them. By it we learn that our western tribes of Indians are descendants from that of Joseph that was sold into Egypt, and that the land of America is a promised land unto them, and unto it all the tribes of Israel will come, with as many of the Gentiles as shall comply with the requisitions of the new covenant. But the tribe of Judah will return to old Jerusalem. The city of Zion spoken of by David, in the one hundred and first Psalm, will be built upon the land of America, "And the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to it with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads," and then they will be delivered from the overflowing scourge that shall pass through the land. But Judah shall obtain deliverance at Jerusalem. See Joel ii, 32: Isaiah xxvi, 20 and 21: Jeremiah xxxi, 12: Psalm l, 5: Ezekiel xxxiv, 11, 12, and 13. These are testimonies that the good Shepherd will put forth his own sheep, and lead them out from all nations where they have been scattered in a cloudy and dark day, to Zion, and to Jerusalem; besides many more testimonies which might be brought.

And now I am prepared to say by the authority of Jesus Christ, that not many years shall pass away before the United States shall present such a scene of *bloodshed* as has not a parallel in the history of our nation; pestilence, hail, famine, and earthquakes will sweep the wicked of this generation from off the face of the land, to open and prepare the way for the return of the lost tribes of Israel from the north country. The people of the Lord, those who have complied with the requisitions of the new covenant, have already commenced gathering together to Zion, which is in the State of Missouri; therefore I declare unto you the warning which the Lord has com-

manded me to declare unto this generation, remembering that the eyes of my Maker are upon me, and that to Him I am accountable for every word I say, wishing nothing worse to my fellow-men than their eternal salvation; therefore, "Fear God, and give glory to Him, for the hour of His judgment is come." Repent ye, repent ye, and embrace the everlasting covenant, and flee to Zion, before the overflowing scourge overtakes you, for there are those now living upon the earth whose eyes shall not be closed in death until they see all these things, which I have spoken, fulfilled. *Remember* these things; call upon the Lord while He is near, and seek Him while He may be found, is the exhortation of your unworthy servant,

JOSEPH SMITH, jun.

(*To be continued.*)

The Latter-day Saints' Millennial Star.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1852.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS FROM THE GREAT SALT LAKE VALLEY.—We have received papers and letters from the Vallies of the Mountains, dated up to the 1st of May. The "Seventh General Epistle" will be found in another part of this STAR, and will be read with heart-felt interest by the Saints of the Most High. It contains as usual a general summary of the affairs of the Church, as far as was there known, since September last; and some choice counsel and instruction to the Saints, which we feel confident will have its due effect upon those who are ambitious to be compared to "wise virgins." The burden of counsel applying to the British Saints appears to be, to live peaceably and righteously with all men, to live in faith and patience, to observe the precepts and doctrine of the Lord Jesus, to walk in his ordinances and commandments blameless, to preach the Gospel to their neighbours, and to gather with all reasonable speed to their western home; yea, to set their faces as flints Zionward, and use all the faith, energy, and means they can muster to plant themselves by tens of thousands in the fat vallies of Ephraim, lest they partake of the abominations of Mystery Babylon, and receive of her plagues.

The General Epistles emanating from time to time from the First Presidency of the Church in our day are the Words of the Lord, the words of life and salvation unto His Saints. And if the Saints know the still small voice of the Spirit of God, they will realize its heavenly influences in opening and illuminating their minds, and commending these messages of Truth to their souls, when with prayer and faith they peruse their contents, and ponder over the instructions with which they are fraught. The Epistles of the ancient Apostles, Paul, and Peter, and John, &c., though excellent for doctrine, instruction, or example, yet, with all deference, we must say they are dead letters, when compared to the Epistles that are written to the Saints in our day by the living Priesthood; the former were written for the special circumstances or emergencies of the Church existing 1800 years ago, and were specially adapted to its condition at that time, and consequently can only apply to the peculiar local position of the Church existing in this age incidentally and indirectly; whereas the latter are written in full view of the actual emergencies and circumstances of the Church in this dispensation, and by the express dictation of the Holy Spirit in order to provide for and meet those emergencies and circumstances. They come to the Saints of the present day, directly, being written for their special benefit and salvation. This being the case, how desirable it is that they should read these invaluable communications carefully, and ponder their contents over in their hearts, that they may become indeed children of the light, walking in the light, and thoroughly qualified to work out their own temporal and eternal salvation in the Lord's appointed way.

We glean the following additional items of intelligence from the *Deseret News* :—

The Council of Health was fully attended by the Sisters on the 24th February, several interesting addresses were delivered, and about fifty offered their names to become members. A specimen of Valley calico printing had been produced by John Kay. Post offices had been established at the following places :—American Fork, Leonard E. Harrington, Postmaster; Springville, Aaron Johnson, P.M.; Payson, James Pace, P.M.; Salt Creek, T. B. Foote, P.M.; and Corn Creek, Fillmore City, Anson Call, P.M.

Elder C. C. Rich arrived at Great Salt Lake City on the 24th of April, in company with thirteen others, direct from San Bernardino, the nearest ranche to the Cahone Pass, where the brethren are settled who went out from the Valley with Elders Lyman and Rich. They had got in 1800 acres of wheat at their settlement when Elder Rich left, and probably would put in near a thousand acres of potatoes, &c., during the spring. They had generally been prompt to pay tithing, and were very united and industrious. A California mail came with the company of Elder Rich to the Valley.

Presidents Young and Kimball, O. Pratt, W. Woodruff, George A. Smith, Professor Carrington, General Wells, Judge Snow, Attorney Blair, Sheriff Ferguson, Doctor Sprague, Surgeon Andrews, Clerk Clayton, Chemist John Kay, and some two or three dozen more, left Great Salt Lake City on or about the 22nd of April, for the purpose of visiting the southern settlements, exploring the country, ascertaining the situation of the Indians, making roads, building bridges, killing snakes, preaching the Gospel, and doing and performing all other acts and things needed to be done, as they might be led by the good Spirit.

The officers of the Battalion of Life Guards assembled in the capacity of a Military Ball, at the house of Lieut. N. V. Jones, on Monday the 29th of March, at two o'clock p.m. The party was favoured with the presence of His Excellency Governor Young, President Kimball, and General Wells, and had a fine time of it.

The Minutes of the General Conference, or a portion of them, may be expected in our next.

ARRIVAL.—Elder Isaac C. Haight, who went out in charge of the Saints who sailed on board of the *Ellen Maria*, and also with instructions to co-operate with Elder Smoot in fitting out the Saints emigrated by the Perpetual Fund, with wagons, oxen, &c., for their journey over the plains, arrived here on Sunday the 27th ult. by the steamer *Asia* from New York. Elder Haight appears to be in good health and buoyant spirits.

EXTRACTS FROM A TREATISE ON TOBACCO BY JOEL SHEW, M.D.

'Pernicious weed! whose scent the fair annoys;
Unfriendly to society's chief joys:
Thou art indeed a drug the gard'ner wants,
To poison vermin that infest his plants;
But are we so to wit and beauty blind,
As to despise the glory of our kind,
And show the finest minds and fairest forms
As little mercy as the *grubs and worms?*'

According to the United States Dispensatory, "Tobacco is an annual plant, with a large, fibrous root, and an erect, round, hairy, viscid stem, which branches near the top, and rises from three to six feet in height. The leaves are numerous,

alternate, sessile, and somewhat decurrent, very large, ovate, lanceolate, pointed, entire, slightly viscid, and of a pale green colour. The lowest are often two feet long, and four inches broad. The flowers are disposed in loose terminal panicles, and are furnished with long, linear, pointed bractes at the divisions of the peduncle. The calyx is bell-shaped, hairy, somewhat viscid, and divided at the summit into five pointed segments. The tube of the corolla is twice as long as the calyx, of a greenish hue, swelling at top into an oblong cup, and ultimately expanding into a five-lobed, plaited, rose-coloured border. The whole corolla is very viscid. The filaments incline to one side, and support oblong anthers. The pistil consists of an oval germ, a slender style longer than the stamens, and a cleft stigma. The fruit is an ovate, two valved, two-celled capsule, containing numerous reniform seeds, and opening at the summit."

It was remarked in the beginning, that according to botanical arrangement, tobacco belongs to the same natural order as *Atropa Belladonna*, or deadly nightshade, and *Datura Stramonium*, or poison thorn-apple, both of which are among the most powerful and deadly of the acro-narcotic poisons of the vegetable kingdom; and that the essential oil of tobacco, as also an infusion from its leaves, is one of the most virulent poisons known. "The empyreumatic oil of tobacco," says Christison, in his work on Poisons, "is well known to be an active poison, which produces convulsions, coma, and death." There are a variety of facts and authorities on this point, some of which I will cite.

According to Dr. Waterhouse, Linnæus has placed, in his natural arrangement, tobacco in the class *Luridæ*, which signifies pale, ghastly, livid, dismal, and fatal. "To the same ominous class," he adds, "belong fox-glove, henbane, deadly nightshade, and other poisonous plants, bearing the tremendous name, 'Atropa,' one of the furies." When tobacco is taken into the stomach for the first time, it creates a nausea and extreme disgust. If swallowed, it excites violent convulsions of the stomach and bowels to eject the poison either upward or downward. If it be not very speedily and entirely ejected, it produces great anxiety, vertigo, faintness, and prostration of all the senses; and in some instances death has followed. "The oil of this plant," he adds, "is one of the strongest vegetable poisons, inasmuch as we know of no animal that can resist its mortal effects." Dr. Waterhouse, who had ample opportunities for observation, said, "he never observed so many pallid faces, and so many marks of declining health, nor ever knew so many hectical habits, and consumptive affections, as of late years; and I trace this alarming inroad on young constitutions principally to the pernicious custom of smoking cigars."

Of *nicotia*, *nicotin*, or *nicotina*, the active or poisonous principle of tobacco, Dr. Wood, one of the authors of the United States Dispensatory, observes, "that it is one of the most virulent poisons known; and that a drop of it, in the state of concentrated solution, was sufficient to destroy a dog; and small birds perished at the approach of a tube containing it."

Soldiers have not unfrequently disabled themselves from duty by applying a moistened tobacco leaf to the arm-pit, which causes great prostration and vomiting, and violent sickness after eating.

Great prostration and nausea have been caused by placing only a part of the hand, for a few minutes, in a strong infusion of tobacco.

Orfila, the celebrated French writer on poisons, says, "A woman applied to the heads of her children, for a disease of the scalp, an ointment prepared with the powder of tobacco and butter; soon after, they experienced dizziness, violent vomiting, and faintings, accompanied with profuse sweats.

A decoction or tea made from a few grains of tobacco, and given to relieve spasms, has been repeatedly known to destroy life.

The tea of tobacco, applied to the pit of the stomach, occasions fainting, giddiness, vomiting, and cold sweats. The tea, when rubbed upon sores, ulcers, ringworms, and parts affected with itch, has been known to cause vomitings, faintings, and convulsions.

Dr. Eberle, in a Treatise of the Materia Medica and Therapeutics, remarks, "That in employing the tobacco injection, it is of the utmost importance to proceed with very great caution. If the quantity injected be too great, it will produce the most alarming symptoms, such as vomiting, cold sweats, universal prostration, syncope, and even death. I have known an em-

piric," continues Dr. Eberle, "destroy in less than twenty minutes, the life of a charming little boy—the son of a gentleman at Lancaster, whose family I attended while residing in that place—by an immoderate injection of the infusion of tobacco."

In the Sandwich Islands, where tobacco is so generally used that children are taught to smoke before they are able to walk, adults sometimes carry the practice to such excess that they fall down senseless, and suddenly die. So we are told by those who have visited those islands.

"A Hottentot," says Mr. Barrow, a traveller in Africa, "applied some of it (the oil of tobacco) from the short end of his wooden pipe to the mouth of a snake while darting out his tongue. The effect was as instantaneous as that of an electric shock. With a momentary convulsive motion, the snake half untwisted itself, and never stirred more: and its muscles were so contracted that the whole animal felt as hard and rigid as if dried in the sun."

The Indians in some parts of our country (America), it seems, were acquainted with the poisonous effects of tobacco. They were in the habit of dipping the points of their arrows in an oil obtained from the leaves of tobacco, we are told, which being inserted into the flesh, occasioned sickness and fainting, or even convulsions and death.

Dr. Mussey made, among others, the following experiments: "Two drops of oil of tobacco, placed upon the tongue, were sufficient to destroy life in cats which had been brought up, as it were, in the midst of tobacco smoke, in three or four minutes. Three drops, rubbed on the tongue of a full grown cat, killed it in less than three minutes. One drop destroyed a half-grown cat in five minutes. Two drops on the tongue of a red squirrel destroyed it in one minute. A small puncture made in the tip of the nose with a surgeon's needle, bedewed with the oil of tobacco, caused death in six minutes. This author also observes, that "the tea of twenty or thirty grains of tobacco, introduced into the human body for the purpose of relieving spasms, has been known repeatedly to destroy life."

Barbarous experiments have been made upon mice by placing a small portion of the oil of tobacco on a fine cambric needle, and piercing it into the nose of the animal; this is found to produce death almost instantaneously.

Dr. Clay, of Manchester, England, gives the following case: "A little boy, aged eight years, had been long affected with *tinea capitis* or scald head, which had proved very obstinate. His father applied over his head the expressed juice of tobacco, obtained by wetting the dried tobacco leaves, then placing them between two iron plates and pressing them, by which means the juice is extracted. The fluid was applied at five minutes before two in the afternoon: the child almost immediately complained of giddiness and loss of sight, so that his father smilingly observed, "the boy is drunk;" he soon after became sick, vomited frequently, and in large quantities; he had also a desire to evacuate the bowels, which he could not accomplish; his limbs tottered, his face grew pale, and became covered with a cold sweat; his mother helped him to bed, into which he had no sooner entered than he had an involuntary discharge from the bowels; his countenance now appeared sunk; his limbs were motionless, excepting now and then, when his legs were drawn towards the abdomen convulsively; he complained of violent thirst, and pain in the bowels; his whole body was bedewed with a cold sweat, and at half-past five he expired, only three hours and a half after the application. On dissection, no organic change was perceptible." Severe sickness, and not unfrequently death, have been caused by the external application of tobacco for diseases of the skin. I might quote from medical works, numbers of cases of this kind.

The internal application of tobacco is however, more dangerous than the external. A very small quantity in the form of enema or injection has not unfrequently been known to produce death. It is lamentable to notice in medical works on poisons, the numbers of cases of this kind.

Dr. Grahl, of Hamburgh, some years ago, published a case in which a female quack administered by injection to a lady, about an ounce of tobacco boiled in water for fifteen minutes. The patient, who laboured merely under dyspepsia and obstinate constipation, was seized in two minutes with vomiting, violent convulsions, stertorous breathing, and died in three-quarters of an hour. In the form of injection, two drachms (a fourth part of an ounce), or even a drachm and a half, are

considered by no means a safe dose. A single drachm in infusion has been known to kill the patient. More cases than one of this kind are on record. A case of this kind is mentioned by Dr. Christison, as having not long since taken place at Guy's Hospital in London. The patient died in thirty-five minutes.

Dr. Paris, a medical writer of celebrity, tells us that he witnessed a lamentable instance of the effects of tobacco, where a patient had been exhausted by previous suffering: "A medical practitioner, after repeated trials to reduce a strangulated hernia, injected an infusion of tobacco, and shortly afterward sent the patient in a carriage to Westminster Hospital, for the purpose of undergoing the necessary operation, but the unfortunate man arrived only a few minutes before he expired." "Any quantity of infusion containing more than half a drachm of tobacco," Dr. P. further remarks, "cannot be injected without danger." "Tobacco clysters," he also observes, "were some years since recommended for the purpose of forwarding difficult parturition (labour), but the alarming symptoms which followed in the only case in which it was tried prevented a repetition of the experiment."

Sir Astley Cooper, and Sir Charles Bell have both recorded cases of a similar kind. The latter surgeon, in speaking of the use of tobacco in a case of strangulated hernia, says, "The patient's strength held up until the tobacco clyster (injection) was administered to him, after which he very suddenly fell low and sank." Numbers of instances of a similar kind could be quoted from medical authorities.

Tobacco appears to be an equally deadly poison when introduced into the stomach. The celebrated French poet SANTEUIL was accidentally killed in this way at the Prince of Conde's table. A portion of Spanish snuff was put by one of his companions, a practical joker, into his glass of wine—this was after the bottles had passed rather freely. Soon after drinking the draught, the poet "was attacked with vomiting and fever, and expired in two days."

The fumes of tobacco, as taken into the system by smoking, have been known to cause death. Not long since, in Salem, Massachusetts, the death of a lad named James Barry, aged twelve years, was said in the papers to have been caused by excessive smoking of cigars. Gruelin, a German medical author, states two instances of death from smoking, one person having accomplished seventeen pipes, the other nineteen, at a sitting. Dr. Clay of England, says another German author states, "that one half the deaths occurring in that country between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, are attributable to smoking and chewing." To one who has travelled in that country, and witnessed the almost incredible amount of smoking that is almost every where practised, this assertion would not appear so incredible.

(To be continued.)

TAXES AND TITHES.

(Extracted from the Family Herald.)

The ancient system of taxation was merely the simple tithe. Both Greeks and Romans paid tithes; the ancient Babylonians paid tithes. They are mentioned even in the Book of Genesis as being paid by the Patriarch Abraham to the King-Priest of Jerusalem; and in fact they were the most ancient mode of levying tribute. When the Israelites desired a king, in order that they might be like other nations, they were told by Samuel that they must then pay tithes to their king—"He will take the tenth of your seed and of your vineyards, and he will take the tenth of your sheep." But they were content to do this; and well they might, for in so doing they would pay no more taxes, in proportion to income, than are now paid by the people of England over and above the tithes of the Church. Had we a power in this country equal to the task of collecting a tithe, we should all be gainers by it—not in money alone, the most paltry of all political considerations in reality, although generally regarded as the all-important, but in morality and intelligence, for we should put an end for ever to all that rabble agitation and hustings oratory which profane the character of our constitution, and arise exclusively out of the

modern system of indirect taxation, or taxes on the articles of trade and commerce.

The Israelites were required merely to bring or send their tithes into the Lord's treasury. It was made an act of conscience with them; but they did not obey this commandment any more than the rest, and they suffered for their disobedience; and all nations have suffered in a similar manner, for the Governments, finding that conscience was too weak to make an equitable division of income into ten parts, and surrender one, were compelled to resort to other means of enforcing those payments which were indispensable for their own existence; and thus originated all that petty interference with commercial transactions which constitutes a species of financial inquisition, and the main source of all public revenue in modern civilization.

Men thus punish themselves by their unconscientious habits. Inquisitorial taxation results entirely from want of confidence in the honesty of the people. Were a man's word in all such transactions to be relied upon, taxation might be abandoned at once throughout all Christendom, and governments feel stronger, and every man happier and even richer for the change, those only excepted who are the agents of the system, and to whom corruption may be said to be an inheritance. "Take the case of a labourer who earns twelve shillings a week," says Mr. Alison, in a pamphlet on Universal Free Trade; "at present he pays fully one shilling and sixpence a week of taxes in the purchase of tea, sugar, beer, spirits, and tobacco," &c.; but supposing, as Mr. Alison proposes, the revenue were raised on the old principle, far less than a tithe would suffice to raise the full amount of the present national income, and one shilling a week out of this labourer's twelve would be all that was requisite. He would then have tea and sugar, beer and tobacco, and everything else, at their natural price, without a farthing of impost laid upon them by Custom or Excise. Instead of a tithe, or ten per cent., Mr. Alison calculates that eight per cent. is at present sufficient, and this would yearly diminish with the increase of population and the national income.

What an immense amount of roguery, and low intrigue, and cunning this would destroy in one day! How freely and purely all men would then breathe! It would be like a restoration of health to an infected atmosphere. And what a splendid change would come over the spirit of politics, which seems now to have descended to the area, the kitchen of political economy, and consists of nothing but statistical strife about financial affairs.

A Government ought never to be straightened. Ours always is. Its allowance is doled out like the allowance of an Abigail wife by a Nabal of an husband. Every item of the bill is surrendered with a grudge: and so habituated has the Government become to this treatment, that it plays the niggard to please the Nabal, and gets anything but thanks for the economy it pursues. Thus the Caffre war, which costs the country more than the throne per annum, is said to be prolonged by the parsimonious supply of the means of concluding it.

Hence it follows that our Government does so little for the nation. It has nothing to spare; it never had. It lives itself by niggling and haggling, by gathering pence and halfpence in beer-shops, and grocers' shops, and watching the people as they provide themselves at market with necessaries and luxuries, and seizing a portion of the price that they pay; and such a life, by no means chivalrous, honourable, or exalted, is not calculated to generate feelings or to cultivate principles of an elevated nature. A statesman's lore consists of statistics of soap and candles, grease and tallow, beans and bacon, butter and cheese, tea and sugar, coffee and cocoa, and the art of screwing the largest amount out of the prices of each; and when he knows this better than any other man, he is the greatest man of the age, and fit to be a First Lord of the Treasury, or a Chancellor of the Exchequer, to carry the bag either in the Lords or the Commons. The Church makes Peter the greatest of the twelve, but he who carries the bag is the man for the State.

All this results from the system of taxation, and must ever be the result of it. Taxation must be dignified to produce dignified results. The tree will ever be known by its fruit—and a bad tree will never produce a fruit that is good. But how can the system be changed? How could a tithe be collected from the people without inquisitorial interference with their private affairs, even more offensive and prejudicial to morals than the worst that characterises the present system?

That we cannot say. We are not prepared to recommend the change to any Government. We are merely treating of the principle. We believe that the conscience of the people is not sufficiently healthy for a system of direct taxation, which could never produce its best fruit unless it were voluntarily paid with the most scrupulous precision. There are thousands that would pay it thus, perhaps millions; but there are many that would not pay it, and these many would rob and corrupt all the rest—a little leaven leavens the whole lump. The present system is by far the best system for dishonest people, for it compels them to pay voluntarily; and this is just what conscience itself would do if they had a conscience. There is only this difference, that conscience would be cheaper than no conscience, and instead of paying five shillings or five pounds a-week for taxes, a man might very easily, if led by conscience, be acquitted for three. Men have always paid very dearly for the gratification of their passions. Nothing is more expensive than vice.

With conscience, and prudence, and industry, and all the virtues, what could not be done? These give us no trouble. It is immorality of principle or conduct that is at the root of almost every social or political evil; and therefore to the cure of this, rather than to mere financial manœuvres, must we look for any reform that will give satisfaction. Financial reforms may do a little good, for there is evil to be removed in every department of society, but the master evil is to be found in the conscience; and if that cannot be reached, the culprit cannot be apprehended. He will evade your laws—he will sneak through them, or ride roughshod over them—but he will not obey them, except when he finds himself absolutely compelled or induced to do so from interested motives.

In proportion as men become honest, conscientious, and prudent, they will return to the ancient simplicity of the system of taxation, and devote a portion of their private income to public purposes, devote it as a thing sacred, and not to be touched upon any consideration whatever; superstition does more than this already, and it is a shame to think that superstition can do more than religion. There is scarcely a housewife in England, unless she be affected by some sectarian prejudices, who will not make a sacrifice in order to procure either cross buns on Good Friday, pancakes on Shrove Tuesday, or salt fish on Ash Wednesday; and we have heard them say that they would rather go without dinner for a week than want such things. A feeling has only to become universalised with one generation, and be backed by a deep and a solemn impression of its sacredness and importance, to be preserved by posterity for ever, so long as it does not prove itself repugnant to common sense or to social interests. But if it should happen to be compatible with these, and sanctified, moreover, by the sacred obligation of duty, there is no limitation to the amount of its power or the length of its duration. And when we consider that the system of direct taxation would put an end for ever to all customs and excise, and to all that political financial agitation which demoralises the public mind, and makes what is called, by way of eminence, public intelligence, to consist of nothing but a knowledge of statistical gossip, whilst real knowledge of a moral and endurable character is altogether unknown, the gain that society would make by such a change, could we only find out the moral means to accomplish it, would constitute the first great moral revolution; for as yet a moral revolution has not been accomplished in human society.

It is always melancholy to see the energies of a great nation spent upon the mere finance of government, for finance is a subject which belongs rather to private business, and is out of its proper sphere when it becomes a national affair. Considering that so much work remains undone, and unattended to, relative to the moral and intellectual cultivation of the people, an object which ever ought to take the precedence of all other objects in the supreme legislature, we know no greater blessing that could be conferred on any nation than such a mode of raising a revenue as would silence for ever all financial legislation, or give it as subordinate a position as moral legislation has now. That this is possible we believe, though not perhaps now; and the idea has only to be fostered and cherished in the mind, talked of and viewed in all its aspects, treated with sunshine and shower, and protected as a valuable moral and intellectual plant, and it will grow up and attain maturity, and assert its own rights when it comes to its majority. There is now a manifest beginning

of a tendency to encourage it, both in Parliament and out of it, and Mr. Alison's pamphlet, already alluded to, will, we hope, be instrumental in proving to many at least the financial economy, if not the immediate possibility, of the measure.

VARIETIES.

THE worshipping of images was introduced in England in 763.

PROSTITUTION IN NEW YORK.—The *Almighty Dollar* newspaper, of New York, says there are in that city three thousand two hundred houses of ill-fame, and sixteen thousand prostitutes. The morals of New York must have taken quite a Parisian turn.—*Cincinnati (U.S.) Atlas.*

LUNACY AMONG THE MARRIED AND SINGLE.—It has been ascertained, that amongst 411 male patients admitted into the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, there were 170 married, 208 single, 25 widowed, and 8 not ascertained. Amongst 669 female patients admitted, 180 were married, 356 single, 109 widowed, and 24 not ascertained. These instances may be cited in addition to the many existing proofs of the tendency of "single blessedness" to foster insanity, especially among the female sex.—*Illustrated London News.*

TEN YEARS' FINANCIAL POLICY.—The Financial results of the policy of the last ten years may be thus summed up:—

1. Customs duties have been repealed or reduced to the extent of £9,000,000.
2. Excise duties have been repealed or reduced to the extent of £1,500,000.
3. Stamp duties were reduced in 1850 to the extent of £500,000.
4. The window duties have been commuted for a house-tax, by which relief was given to the extent of £1,200,000.
5. The produce of Customs, Excise, Stamps, and Taxes was, in 1842, £48,000,000. In 1851, £46,600,000. Thus the relief to the country has been £12,200,000, the loss to the revenue only £1,400,000.—*From* LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S *Address to the Electors of London.*

HARK TO THE RESPONSE, &c.

BY MRS. LOUISA A. MILLS.

While some build up altars and spires towards heaven,
And in reverence bow down to the man-honour'd fane;
While worship to God, without passions, is given,
In houses adorned by the wisdom of men;
Hark! to the response of the sons and the daughters
Of Zion, dispersed in far distant lands;
Our songs shall ascend like the sound of great waters,
And we'll build up the Temple our Prophet commands.

Our harps shall no longer be hung on the willows—
The words are too joyous, the Prophets address'd;
They tell us, ere long we will bound o'er the billows,
To the land of our promise, our home in the West.
Hark! to the response of the sons and the daughters, &c.

The glory of God, like the sun, shall enfold it,
When the truths of eternity there are reveal'd:
Oh! great is its glory! we long to behold it,
That life on our heads by the Priesthood be seal'd.
Hark! to the response of the sons and the daughters, &c.

Oh, God! we will praise thee, for thy great salvation—
When the world was envelop'd in darkness, and fear,
Thou gavest thy Prophet this great dispensation,
Thy Temples to build to reveal thyself there.
Then we'll join the response of the sons and the daughters, &c.

Devonport.